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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/277,286	03/26/1999	CARL STRATHMEYER	024/1	3294

7590 12/27/2004

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EXAMINER

AGDEPPA, HECTOR A

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2642

DATE MAILED: 12/27/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/277,286	Applicant(s) STRATHMEYER ET AL.	
	Examiner Hector A. Agdeppa	Art Unit 2642	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 October 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-10,21-25,27 and 31-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-10,21-25,27,31-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

1. Claims 1, 3 – 10, and 21 – 25, 27, and 31 - 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rogers et al.

Regarding claims 1, 4, 6 - 8, 27, 31, and 36, Rogers et al. teaches a call management system having a call management computer 101 able to communicate with a plurality of telephony and data environments, wherein the environments include different PBX's, cable, RF or satellite communications, or "any other types of voice or data," having therein a "translation layer," wherein "translation layer" is read to be analogous to the plurality of data and telephony interfaces (Fig. 2, 203 – 206) taken as a whole, for translating to and from proprietary and non-standard protocols and a standard protocol upon which the invention of Rogers et al. operates on. Furthermore, Rogers et al. teaches either a computer workstation connected via a LAN/WAN/data/telephony network or by some remote connection in connection with the call management computer for providing access to and control over applications able to communicate via the various telephony and data environments, wherein the application can automatically detect the type of incoming communication or can effect communications via a certain telephony or data environment. Furthermore, the workstation mentioned along with the caller notification/caller ID and various databases taught by Rogers et al. allow a user to receive caller information, records, or any other

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pertinent information. (Figs. 1, 26a – 9ab, Col. 2, line 4 – Col. 3, line 8, Col. 6, line 44 – Col. 18, line 2, Col. 22, lines 6 – 26)

Moreover, Rogers et al. teaches that the call management computer 101, read as the claimed server, performs real-time protocol conversion and allows the system to receive new or different types of services from a provider while still connecting to and utilizing existing telephone systems as well as being able to handle a plurality of types of calls through not only direct user control, but through user-generated rules. Finally, Rogers et al. teaches that an incoming call, being of any type, effects dynamic configuration of the call management system and server by recognizing various call setup commands and effecting appropriate control signals which cause the call to be answered in the appropriate manner. Note that no direct one-to-one relationships exist between circuits and trunks in Rogers et al. inherently meaning that some type of configuration is done for each incoming call. (Abstract, Col. 2, lines 59 – 67, Col. 9, line 63 – Col. 10, line 46, Col. 16, line 56 – Col. 18, line 26)

See Figs. 1, 2, and Col. 17, lines 3 – 60. Rogers et al. teaches that call management computer 101 receives a plurality of different types of trunks but converts the disparate trunk signals into a standardized bus signal for communication to the various applications. Note that in Figs. 1 and 2, various trunks come into call management computer 101 but only one type of trunk or link, i.e., LAN 125 is used to communicate the incoming calls to user workstation computer 114 where the applications reside. In the other direction, the applications, via computer 114 communicate, using only one message structure set independent of any particular

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environment, to call management computer 101. Only after the reverse conversion is done at computer 101 are the particular environments separated again using the message structure sets which correspond to the particular environment.

Moreover, it is inherent that selection messages are received from the application indicating a selected environment to communicate with. See Figs. 6a and 6b, elements 603-606, wherein a user using workstation computer 114 can choose to make/handle a voice call, transmit or receive a fax, data, etc.

Note that because the call management computer 101 has the functionality of communicating with the abovementioned applications, being automatically configured to communicate with different environments, it reads on/inherently has the claimed communication and configuring devices.

As to claims 3, 32, and 38, Rogers et al. teaches a GUI interface to allow a user to select and configure, via set-up menus, the selection of telephony environments.

(Figs. 6a – 9ab)

As to claims 5, 33, and 37, Rogers et al. teaches "screen pop" notifications, for example, when notifying a user of an incoming call. (See above references and also Col. 23, line 12 – Col. 28, line 67)

As to claims 9, 10, 34, and 35, Rogers et al. also teaches various databases such as the call management database 215, used for various applications such as phone directories, message storage and reply, etc. and also teaches routing various calls according to type or time, etc. (See above references and also Col. 22, lines 7 – 26 and Col. 29, line 57 – Col. 30, line 46)

As to claims 21 – 23 and 25, the existence of various PBX's and the PSTN is shown in Fig. 1 of Rogers et al. as are the LAN servers and the ability of the system of Rogers et al. to handle voice over IP communications, thereby inherently requiring packet telephony servers. See Col. 25, lines 8 – 10. Moreover, the claimed "data network gatekeeper" is analogous to a gateway such as the FAX/data gateway taught by Rogers et al. in Col. 39, line 53. Moreover whenever a system deals with the Internet and/or data communications, it is inherent that there is some sort of gatekeeper or gateway for controlling address resolution when communications between different network elements, transmission and reception control, registration onto a certain network, etc.

As to claim 24, as seen Figs. 6a – 9b, a GUI or application programs run on the workstation/computer 114 which is separate from the LAN server 110 as seen in Fig. 1. Moreover, the computer communicates with the LAN server via a LAN and WAN 109 which is inherently using a standardized message set such as TCP/IP.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 10/7/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments have been addressed in the above rejection. However, for further clarification, any system must at some point be dependent on the telephony environment. See applicant's Fig. 1, wherein the various environments at the third level are separate. Only at the server are the different environments handled using one

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message structure set. As discussed above, the same is true in Rogers et al. wherein it is within call management computer 101 that the disparate structure sets of the various environments are converted into a standard message structure set.

Conclusion

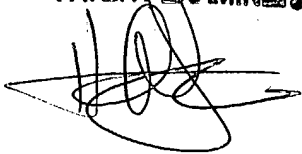
3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hector A. Agdeppa whose telephone number is 703-305-1844. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon thru Fri 9:30am - 6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad F. Matar can be reached on 703-305-4731. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4700.

H.A.A.
December 23, 2004

HECTOR A. AGDEPPA
PATENT EXAMINER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'H.A. Agdeppa', written over the printed name and title.